

The Spirit of Missions;

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

VOL. III.

JUNE, 1838.

No. 6.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DOMESTIC COMMITTEE.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

April 16, 1838.—The Rev. Dr. M'Vicar was called to the Chair.

The Secretary and General Agent reported his correspondence.

Miss Sarah A. Williams was appointed female teacher for the Oneidas at Duck Creek, Wisconsin Territory. *See Letter of Rev. Mr. Davis, p. 167.*

May 7. The Rev. Mr. Richmond was called to the Chair.

The Secretary and General Agent reported the correspondence of the office, and that on the first Sunday after Easter, April 22, he officiated in St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., the collection being \$68, including \$5 from the Sunday school, and on the second Sunday after Easter, April 29, in St. John's Church, Brooklyn, the collection being about \$30.

The resignation of the Rev. P. T. Babbit, as a Missionary, under Bishop Kemper's jurisdiction, was accepted. *See letters of Rev. Messrs. Peake and Babbit, pp. 168, 169.*

The resignation of the Rev. R. H. Ranney, Missionary to Grand Gulf, Mississippi, was accepted; Mr. Ranney having accepted a call to the rectorship of the Church at St. Francisville, Louisiana.

The Rev. Dr. Weller was, at the request of Bishop Otey, appointed a Missionary in Tennessee, and has become the Missionary at Memphis.

The appointment of the preacher before the Board of Missions at their meeting during the session of the General Convention, in September next, devolving upon this Committee by the regulations of the Board, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Otey, Bishop of Tennessee, was appointed preacher, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kemper, Missionary Bishop for Indiana and Missouri, his substitute.

James Howard Esq., of Baltimore, was appointed receiving agent of the Committee.

A resolution was adopted requesting the several Receiving Agents of this Committee to report, on the last day of this month, whether they have any funds (and if any to what amount) in their hands for Domestic Missions.

A resolution was also adopted requesting the several Receiving Agents of the Committee to make monthly returns, on the last day of each month, of the amount in their hands for Domestic Missions.

The Secretary and General Agent having stated that the Convention of Virginia would meet at Winchester on the 16th instant, he was advised by the Committee to visit that place at that time.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

Stated meetings were held on the 17th April and 1st May, at which various letters were read, from the Missionaries and others, and sundry matters of current business transacted, not of moment to require notice in this abstract. James Howard, Esq., of Baltimore, was appointed Receiving Agent in the place of the late William H. Murray, Esq. The Committee also appointed William P. Hunter, Esq., of Savannah, Receiving Agent.

May 15, 1838.—Stated Meeting.—Rev. Dr. Milnor in the Chair.

The Secretary and General Agent reported having visited New-Haven, in company with the Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee, at the request of the Rector and Assistant of Trinity parish, when the claims of both departments were presented during Sunday, the 13th instant, to each congregation of that parish, and at a joint meeting in the evening. No special collection was made, systematic contributions having long been made in that parish. There is evidence of increasing interest in Missions.

The Rev. F. R. Hanson, (who had arrived from Batavia, via England, on the 8th, in health somewhat improved,) attended this meeting of the Committee, and detailed to them the result of his experience.

The Rev. Dr. Milnor and the Secretary and General Agent were appointed a Committee of arrangements for the approaching meeting of the Board of Missions, so far as such arrangements devolve upon the Foreign Committee.

Mr. Curtis and Mr. Depeyster were appointed a Committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

On motion

Resolved, That for the purpose of publishing more speedily all contributions made in behalf of this department, the several Receiving Agents be requested to report to the Treasurer on the first day of each month, the items received during the month preceding.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DOMESTIC.

WISCONSIN.

FROM THE REV. DANIEL E. BROWN, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
MISSION SCHOOL AT GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

Green Bay, November 3, 1837.

Metacone, who has three children in the Mission, has erected his wigwam near us. He brought with him his mother, then very sick, in a bark canoe to the landing, and thence in a blanket to his wigwam. She had a great desire to be where her grand daughters might see her and assist in taking care of her. Louisa, our interpreter, was the only one except the children who could converse with her, and was the instrument of enlightening her mind on the subject of her soul's salvation, on the very brink of the grave. About twelve days after the first rays of the Gospel began to expel the thick darkness of heathenism from her mind, she felt that her dissolution was approaching. She sent for me to baptize her. The request was as gratifying as it was unexpected. It was evening when I was called and informed, that from her extreme weakness, no time was to be lost. Repairing to the lodge, I found her lying upon the ground with only a mat under her, and a blanket over her, in extreme weakness of body, yet having the full possession of her mental faculties. Upon inquiring how she felt, she answered through the interpreter, "I am almost gone; and now, since I have found the true Gushamunedo,* I wish to be baptized that I may become his and be with him when I die." On asking her if she loved God, she replied, "I do, very much, for he has been so kind to me as to let me know him before I die; and although I have lived a long life in darkness, I have now found the true light and hope to be saved through Jesus Christ the Saviour." I asked her when she first learned of a Saviour: she promptly replied, "I never heard of the Saviour until I was brought to this place." To the question, whether she repented or was grieved for the sins of her life, she replied, "Although I have not been so bad as many of my people, (having never drank spirits,) yet when I feel how wicked my heart has been, and how much evil I have committed through my whole life, I am very much grieved, and ready to think that God will not make me happy, and my heart is so cold; but I pray to God whilst I lie on the ground, to warm my heart, and make me love him much, and forgive me all that I have done wrong." These were her expressions as nearly as they were interpreted, and in proof of her praying in her heart, a short time before this she asked the interpreter if she did not think that God would hear her pray, if she prayed in her heart, without speaking the words

* The Indian name or word for God.

aloud. From her weakness of body I perceived it was not prudent to prolong this conversation and proceeded to baptize her. We were in a wigwam or lodge, about eight feet in diameter, of a circular form, with a small fire in the centre. On one side lay Metacone, her son, wrapped in his blanket, silently observing what passed with the utmost *sang-froid*—near him sat his sister evincing little or no more feeling or interest in the scene before her than did her brother: the night was one of intense darkness. As Mrs. B. and several of the Mission family kneeled with me around the sick woman, and the voice of prayer was blended with the rattling of the rain on the lodge, it added a solemnity and interest to the scene altogether beyond description. Having commended her and her case to that God to whom she had just been dedicated, we left her for the night.

Nov. 4th.—This morning the Indian woman was supposed to be dying; she however revived a little, and the first expression she made was, "How good Gushamunedo (or God) is to me, for he has warmed my heart, and I love him more and more, and I shall soon go and be happy with him." She continued to revive a little through the day; and this happy state of her mind appeared to become more and more established.

Nov. 5th.—Sunday.—This afternoon I found the Indian woman rather sinking, it being with much difficulty that she could speak. In the evening Mrs. B. visited her, to whom she said she was almost gone—that Gushamunedo was very kind to her, and that he would soon come and take her with him, and that she should then be happy: she wanted to say much about her people, her children and grand-children, but she was so weak she could not.

Nov. 6th.—The poor Indian woman has taken her exit, and we trust is at rest, having died this morning just after sunrise. She was not known to speak after Mrs. B. left her last evening, so that her last expression was in praise of the goodness of God to her; and her last moments were not clouded by any doubts or fears of her future state. It is true, her mind was that of a heathen just rising from Pagan darkness, in whose clouded understanding the rays of divine light were just penetrating; yet, although she saw it but for a few of the last moments of her life, the vividness of her faith will distinguish her above many, born and educated under the full light of the Gospel dispensation.

Nov. 8th.—Having made the necessary preparation, the remains of the Indian woman were buried in the Mission yard this morning. Thus in about two weeks from the time she was brought here she was carried to her "silent narrow house prepared for all living"—but the events connected with those few days, we trust, will be the subject of praise through the ages of eternity.

January 1st, 1838.—I have found it necessary, from the increase of ministerial duties, and the constant demand upon my time, to unite the schools in one. I am generally present at its commencement and close, and frequently through the day, in-

specting and superintending each department. Thus far we have been successful, and the improvement of the children has been good. We have now thirty-one children, seventeen boys and fourteen girls. In addition to these, four children belonging to two Indian women, now living in a wigwam near the Mission, attend the school regularly—one of them resided last winter at Lake Winnebago, and her children attended the Rev. Mr. Gregory's school: she now cherishes the most grateful remembrance of that worthy and devoted Missionary and his family.

March 1.—Enclosed is the annual return of the children still connected with the Mission, thirty-two in number. The reduction you will perceive is gradual, and for the year to come the time of but six will expire: two of these are Mary Fletcher and Joanna Blanchard. For the first of these I would refer you to my observation in a former communication concerning her, and for the latter I am anxious to find some situation other than with her parents, who are the most abandoned of her people. Joanna is a very conscientious, interesting and worthy girl, and could she be kept from her family until her character and present views become a fixed and permanent principle of action, flowing from piety, and the devotion of heart to the cause of God, we might hope for the best results from her example and efforts among her nation.

This return has been delayed by sickness in our family, and circumstances over which I had no control. Miss Crawford has for some time been suffering extremely from the chronic rheumatism. The rest of our family, by the blessing of a merciful Providence, are enjoying health.

April 2.—My ministerial services for the last quarter have been spent as follows. On Sunday mornings I have preached at the village of Navarino; in the afternoon at the Mission, and in the evening at Depene, a new village up the Fox river about five miles, now the seat of justice for this county. This arrangement has not been interrupted, except on the last Sundays in January, February and March, which were spent at Duck Creek. I was induced to visit that station at the earnest solicitation of the worthy Missionary who has been absent during the winter, and has not yet returned. His request was that I would visit his people on the last Sunday in each month, and administer the holy communion. This I have thus far done, and have been much gratified with the neat, decorous, and orderly appearance of that congregation, and their Christian spirit, as manifested on those occasions. On the last Sunday in March, besides preaching and administering the communion in the church, I visited two invalids who were communicants, to each of whom I administered the emblems of the dying love of our Saviour. The one (the brother-in-law of Daniel Bread the chief,) in the morning, the other in the afternoon after church. The latter was the aged and infirm Rachel Schermerhorn. The wife of the absent Missionary, and the teacher, accompanied me to her residence,

about three miles from the church. We found between twenty and thirty collected. I conversed with her some time, through an interpreter, on the subject of her soul's salvation, and was much interested in her apparent piety and religious feeling, which seemed happily in unison with the solemnities of the occasion. After the elements were consecrated, fourteen of the neighbors knelt around the table, but poor old Rachel was not able to kneel with them; she was only able to sit up, and in this position she received the elements, yet was not able to raise the cup to her lips without assistance. I should do violence to my feelings did I forbear to mention the self-devotion of the wife of the absent Missionary. During the five months he has been absent, she has remained at their station, her only society being a daughter about eight years of age, and the teacher, who resides in the family. With no white family nearer than Navarino, ten miles, surrounded solely by Indians, and more than a thousand miles from any family relative, she has passed a winter there, which, for severity, has not been surpassed in this climate in thirty years; and by encouraging the weak and feeble, and visiting the sick and afflicted, she has endeared herself to the Indians among whom she lives.

The vestry at Navarino have lately renewed their efforts to build a church. They have purchased a lot—and the congregation have responded liberally to their efforts. Two gentlemen have subscribed the lumber necessary for the building, another has subscribed the stone and lime necessary for the work; a mercantile house has subscribed the glass and nails, and two others the oil and paint, and the putting on, &c., &c. They have also about twelve hundred dollars subscribed in cash. Under these encouraging circumstances the vestry have entered into contracts for the completion of a neat wood edifice: and I flatter myself the day is not distant when we, in these far western wilds, shall have a home in which to worship the God of our fathers.

Our services at the village of Depene have elicited much interest from the inhabitants. The room in which we held service has usually been crowded to overflowing, and frequently some have had to retire for the want of room. The court-house is expected to be finished by the first of May, in which the people will meet for worship, until they are enabled to provide a better place. I have preached, during the last quarter, thirty-two discourses on Sundays; nine at Navarino, the same number here, eleven at Depene, and three at Duck Creek. On Tuesday evenings I have attended a Bible class at Depene—Wednesday afternoons a lecture with the children of the Mission, and Friday evenings a Bible class. Baptisms six, one adult and five infants. Funerals one, (at Depene.) Communicants (Navarino) sixteen, two having been added during the last quarter. Mission family, six. I am very much in want of prayer books. I had to borrow a few for use at Depene, from the Ladies' Society at Navarino; nine being all they could spare.

FROM THE REV. SOLOMON DAVIS, MISSIONARY AMONG THE ONEIDAS
AT DUCK CREEK.

Washington, D. C., March 29, 1838.

A word for the Oneidas.—They want a distinct school for female children. In all our doings among them there has been no special effort in behalf of the women. The consequence is they are far behind the men in all that pertains to civilized life. They adhere strictly to the Indian costume—frequently labor hard in the field, and are but poorly versed in household concerns. They can never break loose from this state of things till they are differently trained. It is not necessary that I should say more. You well know my views, and, I believe, agree with me as to the importance of having something done. The necessary building and all expenses, except the salary of the school mistress, provided the school be established now, will be incurred most gladly by the chiefs. Should the Committee think proper to grant our request, I would respectfully recommend that Miss Sarah A. Williams, of Vernon, N. Y., be appointed teacher. The Chiefs have intimated to me that if \$1000 more than is already appropriated [3000] becomes necessary to the completion of our church, it shall be given.

FROM THE REV. RICHARD F. CADLE, MISSIONARY IN WISCONSIN.

Galena, January 1, 1838.

In addition to reports recently forwarded by me, I respectfully state that I preached at Cassville in the morning and afternoon of Sunday, December 10th, and in the morning and afternoon of Sunday, December 17th, last. I left Cassville on the 19th ult., and remained a week at Lancaster, about 22 miles distant from it in an easterly direction, and which is the seat of justice for the county of Grant. This village began to be settled last spring, and has the promise of growth, though now very small, consisting only of about five or six houses. Within a circuit of five miles there are estimated to be about forty families. I preached at Lancaster once on Sunday, December 24th, and once on Christmas day, on each occasion to about fifty or sixty persons. A few persons are residing in that place or in its vicinity, who have been trained in, or are attached to, the Protestant Episcopal Church. A donation of a few Prayer Books would advance the cause of the Church in that settlement, and could there be fifty Prayer Books appropriated for the use of the congregation at Prairie du Chien, the interests of the Church there would be largely promoted. I preached at Galena on the afternoon of Sunday, December 31st.

Prairie du Chien, March 27, 1838.

When I last wrote I was in Galena where I had gone for the procuring of my baggage, left there in November. On Sunday, January 7th, I preached twice in that town at the request of the Rev. Mr. Gear. I embraced the first opportunity which presented

itself of proceeding from thence to Prairie du Chien, which did not occur until the 12th of January. I arrived at Prairie du Chien on the 14th of that month, but was disappointed in not being in time for the holding of public worship on that day. My services subsequently to that date, on Sundays, have been usually in the morning at Fort Crawford, and in the afternoon at the court-house. On Ash Wednesday, February 28th, I preached in the morning at the court-house: also in the morning of the 18th of March. At this time I administered the Lord's supper to twenty persons. The congregation is usually small when service is held in the hospital of Fort Crawford, as in the morning other services are held in the court-house, which is nearer the centre of the Protestant population. But it seemed to me very desirable to have two services on Sundays, and also a room appropriated as a place of Episcopal worship, where the principles of the Church could be inculcated and enforced with less reserve than in the presence of a mixed congregation. In this respect my wishes have been met and gratified. The attendance on Sunday afternoons at the court-house is generally large, being that of a part of the three Protestant congregations of this settlement. I administered the Lord's supper there in agreement with an invitation given to me to such effect by the Presbyterian minister, who is stationed in this vicinity, and to whom the use of the building belonged that morning. The number of Episcopal communicants at Prairie du Chien is three. The number of baptisms during the last quarter, being those of children, is five. The want of Prayer Books would have been severely felt, but for the liberality of a member of Trinity Church, who furnished a considerable number for the use of the congregation.

I propose leaving this place for a few weeks, by the first opportunity after the first of April, in order to visit Cassville and other settlements in Grant county.

MISSOURI.

FROM THE REV. F. F. PEAKE, MISSIONARY AT FAYETTE.

Fayette, March 12, 1838.

I fear your Committee will set me down for a troublesome correspondent, but I deem it a duty to ask you again for another fellow laborer. This is a critical period with us. Brother Babbit is about leaving Boonville, and I shall have a sore time of it if I am not soon reinforced by the coming of another in his place. Cannot you send us a Missionary? Cannot you find *one man* who is willing to live and die for Missouri—no—for Christ? Brother Babbit is compelled, by peculiar circumstances, to leave. He has done well; as well as any man could have done in his situation. Pray do not let his return deter others. If I am obliged long to keep the field alone, we may almost as well relinquish Missouri at once. O that you could but know how much depends upon prompt and vigorous measures in regard to this matter. I am

certain there are those who would come if they knew how much they were needed. Give me one man that will stand to his post, and we will then try to get along for a year or two without further aid. Cannot you find such an one? Promise him as a reward,—as many and as great difficulties as any soldier of Christ could wish.

March 27, 1838.—Brother Babbit's departure has injured our cause in one respect, but I am fully convinced that it has served it in another: for it has not only called out warmer friends for me here, to prevent my leaving; but it has stirred up the zeal of our friends at Boonville. Mr. Babbit had rendered himself highly useful at that place, and I have the satisfaction to know that his usefulness has been duly appreciated by all parties. This must be our policy. Our clergymen must be known as the laborious, self-denying friends of the best interests of the community. The solicitations which your Missionary has received from Boonville, Fulton and Columbia, are at once a pledge of the Church's future success and an encouragement to the Committee to speak loudly for Missions in Missouri. I am now waiting in the daily expectation of a letter from you announcing the appointment of some one to join me. He can have either Boonville or this place, it makes no difference to me. Assure him he shall have his choice, and all the assistance that I can possibly render him. Let him be one of no dubious character for firmness—one who when he sets his foot in Missouri will stand as firmly as though he *grew to the very soil*. Lay the difficulties fairly before him—tell him what he must expect, and if he falters, do not send him.

April 4.—Yesterday I returned from another tour to Fulton, Columbia, &c. The difficulty of travelling over these roads before the ground becomes settled, had prevented my going earlier. But as I had taken care to write frequently, no one of that little flock has been lost. I was much gratified with the visit. Other appointments previously made, rendered it impossible for me to preach publicly more than once. Affairs are encouraging—several children are to be baptized on my next visit, and I have written, asking the Bishop to come up and confirm three or four in May. At Columbia I preached on Monday evening. Providential occurrences may require a change in my residence, and my next may be dated from Boonville.

FROM THE REV. P. T. BABBIT, LATE MISSIONARY AT BOONVILLE.

Boonville, March 27, 1838.

My office at this time is one of mingled feelings of regret and anticipated pleasure. Necessity is laid upon me—I cannot act otherwise. Although I behold the deplorable want of religious influence in this region and would gladly labor for a more healthy state of things, I must, and hereby do, resign my missionary appointment.

I think the Church though slowly, has permanently gained upon the respect and confidence of the community. Religion as a spiritual service, is, alas ! but little understood. Of one thing I am certain, that sound and sober piety in this country needs the evangelical and rational services of the Church. But I cannot labor in the good work. I hope that my place may not long be left vacant. Why should the seed sown be lost from want of culture. But men are not all which is needed : houses of worship are essential to success. If the want on this subject could be understood, I am confident something would be done to supply it. The Church cannot be permanently established till this want is supplied. Many persons are growing up in religious ignorance who would then regularly attend a house of worship. In one year, the work of several might be done, if we had church buildings.

There have been no intermissions in the regular services, but in one thing I have been disappointed. Owing to several untoward events, I have been compelled to give up my lectures to the colored population. Even last Sunday when I had promised to hold a farewell service at the court-house with them, it was pre-occupied. That day I baptized six colored infants, children of the servants of one of our community.

FROM THE REV. C. S. HEDGES, MISSIONARY AT PALMYRA AND
HANNIBAL.

Palmyra, April 17, 1838.

I have been regularly performing my duties in this place and at Hannibal. The prospects of the Church here are as they have been. We have been anxiously looking for the Bishop to visit this country, and are now expecting that he will be in this place in a few weeks. We hope to be ready to lay the corner stone of our church during his visit. But the great difficulties in the money market in this country will prevent us from building as large a house of worship as we could wish. We are determined to build as far as our means will go, and no farther. I think we shall have several candidates for confirmation when the Bishop arrives.

ILLINOIS.

FROM THE RT. REV. DR. CHASE, BISHOP OF ILLINOIS.

Robins' Nest, April 4, 1838.

I have just received a letter from a few very zealous friends of the Church in Pittsfield, Pike county. They tell me they have succeeded in organizing a parish in that place by the name of " St. Michael's Church," and promise to do something for a clergyman in the event of one being sent among them. The same is promised by the people at Dixonville, Ogle Co., on the Rock River country. As these places are among the most important in

the state, will you have the goodness to propose them for admission on the list of Missionary stations?

The Rev. Samuel Chase will commence the school for my seminary in Ottawa, La Salle county, nine miles from Vermillionville, till the necessary buildings can be erected in Vermillionville neighborhood. To secure this excellent teacher, I give him a salary, which must come out of the little fund I collected from abroad, unless he can be appointed a Missionary to officiate at Ottawa, Vermillionville, and sometimes at Peru, places of the greatest importance. If this can be done, it will ease me some in my heavy burdens.

I am able to communicate the agreeable intelligence, that after much painful delay I am likely to secure the donation of four sections of land to my Episcopal school, to be located on the Vermillion River, 32 N. 3 East, La Salle county.

FROM THE REV. E. G. GEAR, MISSIONARY AT GALENA.

Galena, Jan. 2, 1838.

I am happy to inform the Committee that we have been able to procure the temporary use of a much better room than we have heretofore occupied, and shall in the spring endeavor to erect a plain house for worship, that will answer the purpose until the times improve, and we can build a substantial church. I need not assure you that I am rejoiced to have the Rev. Mr. Cadle for a neighbor in the territory of Wisconsin, and shall do all in my power to promote the success of his mission.

Galena, April 2, 1838.

The congregation, at their meeting on Easter Monday, will take into consideration the subject of building a small church that will answer our purpose until the times permit us to carry our original intentions into effect. In this matter I have every reason to think we shall succeed; but if we do not, we shall have the privilege of occupying the room that has been procured and fitted up for the courts, by paying two hundred dollars a year rent. With the prospect in view, of having a convenient and decent place of worship, I circulated a subscription in January for an organ, and raised about eight hundred dollars for the object. A gentleman who left here for New-York at that time, was authorized to make the purchase, and we expect its arrival some time next month. More than a hundred persons subscribed to this object, of "all sorts and conditions." I mention this fact not as an evidence of the increasing number of Episcopalians in Galena, but of the good will of the community towards the Church, and a desire, perhaps, to hear its "joyful swell—sweet echo of the heavenly ode." It is this friendly disposition towards the Church that encourages me to hope that she will, by the blessing of God, ultimately flourish in this place, and that the "comfortable Gospel of Christ" will be "truly received, and truly followed, to the breaking down of the kingdom of sin,

Satan and death." You will be pleased to learn that I still continue to instruct a Sunday school, and that it has increased in numbers.

FROM THE REV. JOHN SELLWOOD, MISSIONARY AT QUINCY.

Quincy, January 1, 1838.

When I took up my residence at this station, I commenced conducting the worship of Almighty God, in my dwelling-house. My first congregation amounted to somewhere between fifteen and twenty persons. I continued to preach, every Lord's day, to steadily increasing congregations till Sunday, December 31. On that day, our church being ready for the reception of a congregation, I had the pleasure of opening it for the worship of Almighty God, when a large and respectable congregation attended. The following evening (New-Year's day) I also preached in it, when there were nearly forty persons present. On Saturday forenoon, December 23, I preached in a school-house near Fall Creek, about twelve or fourteen miles distant from Quincy. In that neighborhood a family resides who are Episcopalians. The father, mother, and a daughter, are communicants of my parish. No episcopal clergyman had ever preached in that part before.

I have the pleasure of informing you that our church has been erected without contracting any debt, or receiving any aid from abroad. It will accommodate between one hundred and fifty, and two hundred persons. The evening preceding the opening of the church was appointed for the letting of the pews, when they were all immediately let, for one year, at a rent of two hundred and fifteen dollars. It has been said that if our church had been made larger we might have let more pews. The blessing of the Lord appears to rest upon us with respect to outward circumstances, (my prospects in that respect are truly encouraging) and I hope his blessing will also rest upon us spiritually.

March 31, 1838.

During the quarter, now ending, my labors have been entirely confined to this place. I have officiated twice every Lord's day, and since the season of Lent commenced, I have preached also on week days, once a week. There has been an encouraging increase in the number of those attending Divine worship, and I hope that my labors have not been entirely in vain. I have endeavored to sow the good seed of Divine truth, and I feel encouraged to hope that it will be watered from on high, with the dew of God's heavenly blessing. I had hoped ere this to have heard some anxiously inquiring what they should do to be saved, but hitherto I have not had that pleasure.

FROM THE REV. JOSEPH L. DARROW, MISSIONARY AT COLLINSVILLE.

Collinsville, April 1, 1838.

Since the date of my last quarterly report I have been officiating regularly at this place, Edwardsville, Ridge Prairie and Marine; preaching one part of the day at Collinsville, the other at Ridge Prairie on one Sunday, and dividing my time in the same manner between Edwardsville and Marine on the next. In this way I have preached to very respectable congregations twice every Lord's day, except when prevented by the rain, which in three instances during the quarter, has prevented me from officiating but in one place during the day. In Marine and Edwardsville the prospects of the Church seem to be more flattering, (especially in the latter place,) so much so that I have determined to preach in Edwardsville once every Lord's day. We hope to have two or three, and perhaps more, ready for confirmation in the last named place whenever we are favored with a visit from our Bishop. In Collinsville, the want of a suitable place of worship is a serious obstacle in the way of establishing the Church. We have met, during the winter, in a private house, which will hardly accommodate our congregations in the summer, if they should be as large as they were last summer, and we hope they may be larger. There is, at this time, more than an ordinary degree of seriousness prevailing in Collinsville; I pray it may increase and result in the conversion of many. In order to hold service every Sunday at Edwardsville, I shall be obliged, in future, to discontinue my labors at Ridge Prairie.

INDIANA.

FROM THE REV. A. H. LAMON, MISSIONARY AT EVANSVILLE.

Evansville, March 20, 1838.

I have still cause for gratitude to God that my labors in this place have not been altogether in vain. It is true I have not the pleasure of presenting the Committee with a very gratifying report in regard to the spiritual condition of my charge, yet some good is undoubtedly accomplished, and the ground is being prepared, I trust, for an abundant harvest. The Sunday school numbers between thirty and forty scholars and is gradually increasing. Considering the circumstances under which I organized it, there is much to encourage me with reference to its present condition and future prospects. As the services of the church are conducted at eleven o'clock, and at night, I usually assemble the children in the afternoon and address them in a plain and familiar manner. This, however, does not interfere with the regular exercises of the school. The congregation is still increasing in numbers. The Female Association of our congregation have done nobly. Within a short time, the ladies have manufactured useful and fancy articles, which at a public sale since my last report, realized a little more than three hun-

dred dollars. This sum was intended to aid in the purchase of a church lot. Accordingly, the vestry have purchased a lot in an excellent situation, payable in one, two and three years.

My congregation fully intended making an effort to build a church during the coming summer, but in consequence of the extreme pressure in their pecuniary affairs, we are compelled to abandon the hope for the present. For the same cause we have done little or nothing towards raising funds to aid in the support of another Missionary in this state. I have no doubt that they will do their share before the year closes.

FROM THE REV. H. CASWALL, MISSIONARY AT MADISON.

Madison, April 1, 1838.

Since my last report I have continued to officiate in this place as usual, without the intermission of a single service. Our prospects, on the whole, continue promising. We have unexpectedly secured, until next September, the very convenient meeting-house of the Protestant Methodists, mentioned in my last; and we hope at the expiration of our term of possession, our own church will be completed. A few persons attached to our worship have removed to Madison since the date of my last, and our usual congregation amounts to nearly a hundred. There is great attention to the preaching of the word, and I cannot believe that the good seed is sown in vain; although I lament to say that none have joined our communion this year. During Lent I have conducted religious services at my own house on Wednesday evenings; but the attendance has been exceedingly small. My family has suffered much from sickness during the last month or two, and on the 6th instant I committed to the grave the remains of my youngest son. Our weekly offerings have been continued as usual, and I enclose herewith the proceeds of the last quarter.

FOREIGN.

ATHENS.

FROM THE REV. J. H. HILL.

Athens, 9th March, 1838.

School—Distribution of Scriptures—Instruction of a Military Corps.—It was, my dear sir, with feelings of no common gratitude that on the afternoon of the 6th January, the Greek Christmas and our feast of Epiphany, we returned home after the close of the usual yearly exhibition of our missionary schools. It was on that occasion more interesting than it had ever before been. The effect produced by the fête of the preceding year had not yet been effaced from the minds of many of our friends, and it was this probably that induced a great many persons of distinction, residing at the capital, to request permission to at-

tend, a request which we were most happy to comply with. In consequence of this the representatives of almost all the foreign courts were present with their families, the Greek ministers of state and most of the counsellors. It was by his own particular request, that the learned Archimandrite Missaël, the Dean of the faculty of theology in the University of Otho, addressed the auditors, in a truly pious and spiritual manner, every word of which was understood by his youthful auditors, (the pupils of our schools,) for he addressed them on subjects with which they had long been familiar. While listening to the sentiments of this interesting man, we could scarcely believe it possible that so much progress had been made in the moral reform we aim at, and that public sanction of so decided a character had been given to our work by one in his station. No effort, on our part, had been made to bring it about, no secret flattery or intrigue of any kind. In the kindness of his heart, at our own house, a few days before, this man offered of his own accord to address the assembly. It seemed to augur an approach at least to unity of heart and feeling, so much to be desired, and which would prove so beneficial to the interests of Christ's kingdom.

The services were opened by the *Δόξα ἐν ὑψιστοῖς θεῷ*, (gloria in excelsis,) chaunted by our female pupils. During the distribution of the various presents, they sung several hymns appropriate to the season of spiritual rejoicing. Three hundred copies of the Scriptures, as far as we have them yet translated, (the Pentateuch, Job, the Historical Books, the Psalms, the four greater prophets, and the New Testament complete,) were distributed as premiums, although among the spectators were not a few of the faction that would have gladly committed them to the flames.

But this, my dear friends—the word of God—is our weapon; with regard to it we never disguise our sentiments, and we maintain before kings and princes, before gainsayers and lukewarm Christians, that it is the only means of man's moral or spiritual improvement. It is the test, too, by which we invite all within our influence to examine their own actions as well as those customs and usages by which they are surrounded. We feel and know, that this powerful instrument, while it produces the most desirable of all changes upon the thoughts and intents of the heart, is equally efficient in enlightening the mind in regard to externals, upon which, in this country at least, too much of religion rests.

We are indeed truly grateful for the events of the past year. We could not but contrast our feelings at the close of the feast this year, with the state of our minds the year previous. We made our humble acknowledgments of gratitude where they were due, and strengthened and encouraged, we have commenced the labors of another year, determining to consecrate all our powers to Him, who has so greatly blessed our feeble labors.

Our schools in all the departments are as flourishing as they were during the past year. They cannot increase, for we have no accommodation for more. Their importance is daily increasing, for I am sorry to say that government holds out scarcely any encouragement to education. The public schools of government in the very capital are a disgrace. They are so badly conducted that the children will not go to them. We have been under the necessity of refusing admission into ours, to more than 100 from the government schools, during the last three weeks. The people throughout the country are crying out for schools, but although there is a "law concerning public instruction," and a cumbrous machinery, (totally unadapted to the genius of the people however,) nothing is done. The cries of proselytism, Luther-Calvinism, &c., are well nigh worn out; and hitherto these have striven in vain to gain any ascendancy with the people. The attempts to arrest the progress of light are vain. Superstition cannot exist where there is scriptural light. We have already seen enough to strengthen our faith, and we believe the day is not far distant, when there will be an universal breaking up of the darkness that still exists; and that God will be worshipped in sincerity and truth even as he is in our own pure Church.

We had a few weeks ago an interesting application in behalf of a corps of the Greek light troops, (formerly the irregulars.) now stationed at Athens, under the command of Gardirkiotis Grivas, one of the king's aid-de-camps. They had been enlisted with the express promise that they should be provided with the means of instruction, but after being here a long time, it appeared that no measures were adopted to accomplish this promise. The Major applied to the Mayor of this city, but he treated it with indifference, in fact, paid no attention to it whatever. He then applied to me, and stated the situation of those young men, who were willing to devote themselves to the service of the country, but who felt that without instruction they would in a few years be so far behind their countrymen as to be unfit for any thing else. He made some very good remarks on the subject, and observed the striking difference between those soldiers who could read, and those who could not; how much more easily the former were disciplined, and how little trouble they gave when off duty, as they were always well employed in reading. I consented to make the experiment, and we commenced last Monday the 5th inst., and already we have more than 80 in the school. The hours are from six to eight in the morning, that is from a little before sunrise. We are obliged to begin thus early before the other schools commence. Our devoted teachers, always willing to oblige us, have volunteered their services, for which, however, I shall feel it my duty to make them some recompense at Easter. Already 50 copies of the scriptures have been distributed among them. Their attention, order and respectful manner are very striking;

their officers frequently come in and seem to take quite a paternal interest in their progress. It is really a most interesting sight to see this band of rude Klephts patiently listening to the instruction of the teachers. As many of them, indeed most of them are quite ignorant even of the letters of the alphabet, several of the boys of our school have volunteered to take classes. We hope much good will grow out of this novel attempt.

You will be pleased to learn that Daphne, who was married last summer has continued her duties in the school, unremittingly. She and her husband Demetrius Pantazis, are in all respects as good assistants as we could have in our missionary work. Great advantage is gained by making the Greeks as far as possible agents to their own renovation. Could we but make the Church see as those who are on the spot see, the immense field that lies before us, a missionary college might now be established, the effect of which would be felt in a few years from one end of the land to the other. But I forbear, for we cannot but feel from painful facts that the Church is not prepared for all God would have her to do. The Mission family is in good health, and happy in finding themselves daily occupied about the best interests of their fellow beings.

SYRA.

FROM THE REV. DR. ROBERTSON.

Visit to Constantinople—Mission to the Greeks.

Syra, 20th Dec., 1837.

Arrival at Constantinople.—Ere it was fairly light, myriads of little barks were putting forth in all directions to convey passengers, baggage, articles of traffic, &c., from one part to another. I should hardly dare to tell you how many thousands. I afterwards heard they spend the greater part of their time in urging onward their graceful light caiques. The number seems almost incredible. Scarcely had I touched the shore when I found myself amid a throng of every variety of costumes and physiognomy, while my ears were saluted with almost as great a variety of tongues. We had come to anchor between Seraglio Point and Galata. The latter is the principal place of business for the Non-rayah Greeks and the Franks. Under the guidance of a Jew, I plodded through its dirty streets and mounted the hill which conducts to Pera. Pera and Galata are separated only by a wall, which surrounds the latter. It is indeed together with Tophana (more to the right as you approach it from the water,) all one town, and pretty much all alike, characterized by narrow dirty streets, with difficulty passable in bad weather. I was first conducted to the house of Mr. Goodell, whom I found in the midst of his furniture. He had just removed from another dwelling. After a little friendly conversation he accompanied me to Mr. Schaffler's, where I was kindly invited to take up my abode, and in whose hospitable family I remained during my three weeks sojourn. They

proved to be three weeks of the most unpleasant weather I have known for a long time, and of course exceedingly unfavorable to my researches. It was a time of almost incessant rain. Still as much as possible, I went out daily, and did what lay in my power to obtain information in regard to the point whether it is desirable for our Society to commence a mission here. This question one is almost led to answer in the affirmative the first day of arrival, simply from noticing the extent of the population and considering that there are but three or four Protestant laborers among them; these are Rev. Mr. Goodell, and Rev. Mr. Dwight, whose labors are devoted to the Armenians, though Mr. Goodell, as an appendage to his more proper work, has given such attention as he could to the Greeks. These Missionaries, together with the Missionary to the Jews, Rev. Mr. Schauffler, are from the American Board, and live near each other at Pera at Buyukdere. Two or three hours distant, resides Rev. Mr. Farnam, of the London Jews Society, and at Therapia, the village next nearer to Pera, the chaplain of the British embassy, the Rev. Dr. Bennet, has established himself. There is therefore no proper Missionary to the Greeks, and yet their number is estimated at not much less than two hundred thousand, besides the easy access furnished to various large towns and cities, where multitudes of others are living.

The whole population of Constantinople and its adjoining suburbs, towns and villages, scarcely separated from each other, cannot be much if any less than a million. It is most affecting to move along among such prodigious multitudes, enslaved to the worship of the false prophet, or trusting in the outward forms of a corrupted christianity.

It is still more affecting when the immense graveyards, (dwelling places of the dead almost as populous as those of the living,) every where intersecting the towns or bordering upon them, tell how rapidly the great destroyer cuts down his victims. And what terrible weapons does he not employ here! His most deadly one, the fatal plague, has its edge seldom entirely dulled. It had scarcely ceased its fearful ravages on my arrival. Among its other victims, it had robbed the excellent Missionary, Mr. Dwight, of a beloved wife and child, and this fell disease will probably continue for many years to come, to send its victims by thousands to their great account.

And shall no more effort be made than is at present made to send the means of light and truth to these benighted ones who are so rapidly passing away from the stage of life? Where the harvest is so great, shall the laborers be suffered to remain so few? The Greek population here is nearly one-fourth as large as that of the whole of liberated Greece.

But what encouragement is there to put in the sickle? I am of course only to speak of the Greeks, as my inquiries were specially in regard to them. I have then to answer with sorrow, not very great for the present. The Patriarch and great body

of the clergy have taken a strong stand against all missionary operations. Every obstacle they can devise is put in the way to prevent the progress of Gospel light.

So fearful are they, that every publication from liberated Greece, including the newspapers, is looked upon with jealousy and suspicion. They have much influence over the Rayahs, as the Patriarch is their head, recognised as such by the Porte, and he can in various ways affect their civil condition. The circulation of the scriptures and books, has in consequence been much hindered, and most of the schools suppressed. Still all things are not discouraging, and an attempt should be made to get the edge of the wedge in, though it cannot be driven very far for the moment.

First, the natural character of the Greeks every where is to be considered, a people thirsting for knowledge, fond of discussion, social in their habits, and generally of easy access.

Secondly; there is a large body of the Greeks who are not Rayahs, and of consequence not subject to the Patriarch. These are citizens of the kingdom of Greece, and are under the protection of their own ambassador, and hold the same relation to him, as the various bodies of Franks do to their respective ambassadors. A large number of these are active and enterprising merchants in constant relation with liberated Greece, and extending their commerce to the most distant parts of Europe.

Thirdly; let an experienced and prudent Missionary be sent, and by pursuing a similar course with that of the devoted Missionary to the Armenians, he would scarcely fail, after a season, to form intimacies with a variety of individuals, who would be brought, some in a greater, some in a less degree, under his influence, and what is of more importance, under the influence of divine grace.

Through these again he would operate upon others, and thus the truth would gradually be diffused, and finally take such root that it would prove no easy matter to tear it up and remove it from the land. I do not believe that it would be easy, for a considerable time, to form much of a school, yet something must be done even in this respect, and especially, I think, with regard to girls; a class of young men, or young ladies, might also be formed for the study of English, where the scriptures should be made the text book, and every opportunity seized of inculcating their sacred truths. This, in fact, was the way in which we began our labors in Greece proper. A Mission to the Greeks of Constantinople at present, would have to be conducted somewhat differently from one in Greece proper. Here a large portion of attention is properly given to children and elementary instruction in schools; there the action would be more directly upon the adult population, and there would be more of discussion of great principles of religious truth, with the Bible in hand for constant reference. Perhaps, in due season, even a Bible class might be formed. Of course, without a full experiment, by one whose own time and attention could be given to the Greek population,

it is impossible to say what might be effected. One thing is certain, that one Greek at least, and he a Rayah, through the influence of the Missionaries now at Pera, and the previous labors of Mr. Hartly, has become an enlightened and warm hearted Christian man, earnestly solicitous for the spiritual welfare of his fellow countrymen. He would hail with joy the arrival of other missionary laborers. I may properly speak of laborers in the plural, for if the Society should adopt this as a station, not one, but two should be sent there. Both would find enough to do, and if two were together they could each in his turn make excursions to the neighboring towns and villages where much work is to be done. I heard of a young Greek at Adrianople who is much interested in our operations, and gladly aids in circulating the Scriptures and Missionary books. Another young Greek at Odessa seems to have had his reading and meditations blessed by the Spirit of God to his conversion, and takes great delight in circulating Bibles and tracts. He does this with no hope of gain, as he is in very good circumstances.

My visit to Constantinople has thus made known to me two new outlets for our publications; undoubtedly many others might be found, if there was any one to make the requisite researches.

In regard to the Patriarch's edict, (I mean the violent fulmination, a translation of a large portion of which, I sent some time since to the Society,) I suppose it is to be regarded as an edict of the Sultan. At first it produces great effect; every one is half frightened out of his wits, and for a season walks very circumspectly. As time rolls on, however, apprehensions begin to give way, and the zeal of those appointed to enforce the law begins to relax. First one, and then another ventures, in some slight degree, to transgress. If they escape with impunity, others take the same, and even greater liberties, and usually, in the course of two or three years, no one would ever dream that such an edict had been promulgated. I heard several curious illustrations of this.

But though I deem it highly desirable that our Society should establish a Mission at Constantinople, and that as early as possible, I do not think that it would be prudent, at least for a considerable time to come, to introduce presses there. I cannot doubt, from all that I could learn, that it would cause much excitement, and tend perhaps seriously to retard other Missionary operations. The danger from fire is also to be considered, though I should not lay too much stress on that. I have little doubt that the time will arrive when a press establishment will be of great importance there, especially if we extend our Missions much in the east, so as to have need of works in the oriental languages. And on this ground also we shall need Missionaries at Constantinople, as one of the chain of posts to communicate with those established in Persia, or other regions of the Asiatic continent. I made one excursion to Therapia and Buyukdere; at the former I passed a few hours in the pleasant family of Dr. Bennet,

the chaplain. The chapel at Pera has never been rebuilt since the great fire, and Dr. Bennet has been unable to collect a congregation at his own house.

He preaches, whenever there is an opportunity, on board of some British man-of-war in the harbor. Dr. B. is somewhat advanced in life, and quite interesting in conversation and manners. At Buyukdere I passed two days and nights with the Rev. Mr. Farnam, who gave me a very kind and hearty welcome. Both this village and that of Therapia, have a population composed almost entirely of Greeks. The summer residences of the French and English ambassadors are at Therapia, and those of the other ambassadors and ministers at Buyukdere. Another excursion which I made was to a village in the opposite direction from Pera, and much nearer where the Sultan has his dock-yards, and where reside our fellow countryman Mr. Rhodes and family, consisting, besides his wife, of two sisters and brothers, and three or four sons. I passed the night with them, and found much satisfaction in conversing with them, and also in expounding the Scriptures, before we retired to rest.

Mrs. Rhodes is a strong churchwoman, and seems much attached to her late pastor, the Rev. Lot Jones, of New-York. She says, if the English government does not soon rebuild their chapel, she shall write to her friends in America to aid her in building one. At present the family attend the Sunday services at Mr. Goodell's house, where I preached twice during my stay, to a congregation of about thirty persons, Messrs. Goodell and Dwight leading the responses with much animation. I heard also a discourse from Mr. Dwight, and was much edified by it. His late afflictions seem to have had a happy influence in elevating his religious character, which was previously a very interesting one.

Mr. Schaufler holds a regular German service, at which about as many attend as at the English service. I was happy to learn that the lady of the Russian ambassador is frequently present. My abode with Mr. Schaufler was the more pleasant for its enabling me to form the acquaintance of his brother, with his wife, her sister and brother. This is a pious family, who have removed from Odessa, and are now expecting to go to the United States and establish themselves.

They gave me much interesting information regarding the religious state of Odessa. Mr. Schaufler has frequent visits from Jews, who come for religious conversation and instruction.

But I must close this long letter, for I have not gained so much by my excursion, (in consequence of the badness of the weather,) as to be able to write a great deal at a time. I repeat, then, that it is my decided opinion, that one, and, if possible, two Missionaries, should be sent as early as possible to Constantinople. They should be men of warm piety, but also of good judgment and discretion. A misdirected zeal would do much mischief. Send then, but do not send novices. One who has ex-

exercised his ministry for some years with approval, would be better than one just from a theological seminary.

I forgot to mention that I carried a letter of introduction from our governor here, to the Greek ambassadors at Buyukdere, who gave me a very kind reception, and answered readily the many inquiries I made of him. In his dragoman at Pera I found an old and esteemed friend, with whom we were very intimate when we lived at Tenos. He translated for us, as a matter of friendship, the first tract that we ever published: "Conversation with a Young Traveller." I dined with him and his newly-married lady; she gave me much information regarding the state of her fellow countrymen. I took a good stock of our publications with me to Smyrna and Constantinople, all of which I distributed.

1st January, 1838.

School.—The school, as I wrote you, [a year previous,] had only 20 or 30 pupils, with a teacher very imperfectly qualified; yet, with all these disadvantages, we are enabled to look upward with gratitude at the close of the year, and say "what hath God wrought!" We are ashamed of our doubts and fears, and praise his name for his rich and undeserved goodness. It is true, that for want of other help in the Mission, our frames have become much enfeebled through the weight of labor, care and responsibility that has been constantly resting upon us, and our minds have not always maintained their native elasticity. But still we cannot but pour forth songs of thanksgiving, that we have had such abundant opportunities of exerting ourselves in the service of our beloved Lord and Saviour. He has indeed opened the door of usefulness widely for us. The confidence of the people seems to be again quite restored, and our schools are overflowing. The two dozen children with whom we began the year, have had their number increased nine fold; we have now 212 little girls as members of the school. Instead of one, we have three female teachers, and one male, all constantly improving in qualifications for their work. Had we but suitable female help from home, and proper apartments, we should have little to wish for in respect to the school. The progress in the various departments of instruction is good, and the principles of the Gospel are constantly and faithfully inculcated. It is, indeed, a most interesting spectacle to behold such a number of young immortals rescued from the paths of ignorance, and in the way of being trained up in useful knowledge, moral habits, and evangelical truth. Let the prayers of our friends at home be frequently and fervently offered in behalf of these interesting little ones, and we may hope that our labors will not be in vain among them.

Press.—The actual amount of pages printed at our presses during the year 1837 is as follows :

	Pages.	Copies.	Whole amt. of p.
Bambas' Grammar, 12mo.	279	850	236,150
Harmony of Gospels, 8vo.	428	3,000	384,000
Chrysostom on Priesthood, 8vo.	115	750	86,250
Job, according to LXX. 8vo.	48	1,500	72,000
"Scripture Characters," viz.			
Moses, 12mo.	139	2,000	278,000
Joshua, "	60	2,000	120,000
Pharoah, "	60	2,000	120,000
Have You Need of a Friend, 12mo.	6	2,500	15,000
The Orphan, 12mo.	24	2,500	60,000
Dialogue with a Young Traveller, 12mo.	18	2,500	45,000
Lottery, 12mo.	24	2,500	60,000
Cross of Christ, 12mo.	22	2,500	55,000
Bambas' Horne on Inspir. &c., 12mo.	72	2,500	180,000
			<hr/>
Total,			1,711,400

Also printed 5,000 copies of a translation of the Collect for the second Sunday in Advent, to be pasted on the inside of the covers of the Scriptures, which we circulate. It is to be observed that some of the above works are printed in a heavy 8vo. form. All the above have also been bound, with the exception of the Harmony, Grammar, and Bambas' Horne. The violent proclamation of the Patriarch of Constantinople has had its effect for a season in causing the destruction of some books, and infusing jealousy and prejudice, in the minds of many ignorant individuals against missionary operations in general. This, however, is a state of things which cannot be permanent. The call for books has been pretty steady though fewer than usual have been sold; I had hopes that many of the Harmonies would sell—but in the present aspect of things we must content ourselves, that they are gladly accepted by multitudes gratuitously. Much interest is expressed in the work, and this will undoubtedly be increased as it becomes better known. We are now nearly out of school books, excepting some hundred copies of Bambas' Grammar. The demand is frequently made, when will you print a new edition of this or that. The Synod of Athens is continually at work to undermine our efforts, and the head of the Common School System is any thing but friendly; but I do not imagine that they will be able to effect much against us.

The people feel the value of what we are doing, and the government has hitherto shown itself favorable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REPLIES TO THE JOINT CIRCULAR.

FROM A CLERGYMAN—VIRGINIA.—Ever since I have been in my present parish I have been endeavoring to inculcate the duty of systematic charity. We admit no agent, we take up no public collections. Thus far I have succeeded according to my most sanguine expectations. I endeavor to keep my people informed, and interested in every good object which the church is pursuing. This year we shall do twice as much for Missions as we have ever done. Nothing is necessary to secure to this cause the universal patronage of the Church, but for the clergy to impart information and set an example of liberality themselves. [Dom. Com., \$600. For. Com., \$400.]

FROM ANOTHER.—I rejoice that such an appeal as the present has been made to all the parishes of our Zion—there is nothing like a proper division of labor and responsibility. We are just now building a new church. However the missionary operations of our church cannot and must not go back. The watchword is onward, and onward must be the march. This, I trust, you will find to be the resolute determination of the whole church. [Dom. Com., \$35. For. Com., \$55.]

FROM A CLERGYMAN—INDIANA.—The proceeds of an effort to make the season of Lent a time of self-denial, in the offering of money for objects out of our parish, I here send you, to go towards the support of another mission station in Indiana. This is new ground for the Church, and we have to struggle with prejudice and ignorance. We are building a handsome church, and my people are not rich. Dom. Com., \$50. [N. B. This parish expend during the year \$4,585 on their church.]

FROM A CLERGYMAN—MASSACHUSETTS.—My salary is only \$300 per annum, but I am glad of every opportunity of calling upon my people to do something towards the great missionary work of our Church, and shall endeavor to keep the subject before their minds, and, if possible, increase their interest in it. Fifty dollars a year, half to each Committee, is all that I feel warranted in allowing you to count upon from this parish.

FROM A CLERGYMAN—NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—I feel a very deep interest in the holy cause to which your labors are devoted, and by the divine blessing my best exertions (accompanied I hope with earnest and persevering prayers,) will be used for its promotion. Its importance is but too feebly felt among us, but I cannot but hope that a day of better things is approaching. [Dom. Com., \$15. For. Com., \$15.]

FROM A CLERGYMAN—CONNECTICUT.—It is exceedingly difficult to interest the minds of our laity on the subject of Missions, particularly the General Missions of the Church. They are willing enough to sustain the Church at home, but they give reluctantly and in the smallest sums for objects abroad. It is from

our poorest members that our missionary contributions for the most part come. I solemnly believe that the spirit will grow only in proportion to the piety of our people. Where a principle of deep piety pervades the hearts of a people, then they will freely give of their abundance, and even of their penury, to the Lord. I am induced to believe, therefore, that the Church cannot sustain the stand she has taken, as a Missionary Church, unless there is a great increase of piety among her members.

FROM A CLERGYMAN—SOUTH CAROLINA.—I am engaged as a Missionary to colored people in this parish. I intend bringing the subject before them, and pray and hope that the Lord will put it into their hearts to give liberally of their penury. For myself and family I pledge this year, Dom. Com., \$5—For. Com., \$15. I hope my mission will be remembered in the prayers of both Committees.

FROM ANOTHER.—Having charge of a mission, [principally to colored people,] and not of a parish, I am unable to comply with your request, but will do the best that can be done, in this mission, for the advancement of the cause. Anticipating the necessities of the Board, I made collections sometime since and transmitted the amount, part for the African Mission specially.

FROM ANOTHER.—The system of monthly church offerings has not worked well in this parish, owing, in some degree, to the fact that the income of the planter is received but once a year. In January last I invited the congregation to record their pledges for one year, to such Missions as they felt disposed to aid. Thirty-one persons pledged themselves; others have verbally promised. I need not say how deep is the interest I feel in the cause of missions, and how sincerely I regret that more has not been done by the people of my charge. I am encouraged, however, to hope that the Lord, by his Spirit, will carry on the work which has just begun among us, and that in a few years I shall be enabled to report this congregation as a "missionary people."

FROM ANOTHER.—But the main reason for our limited charity is a lack of heartfelt interest in the cause of Christ. It is my chief prayer and labor to promote personal gospel faith and hope in the members of my flock, being fully assured that these cannot exist in their hearts, without bearing the fruits of love to destitute and benighted souls. If the Church had the same mind which was also in Christ, neither men nor means would be wanting to preach the gospel to every creature; and in proportion to the increase of this mind, will be the growth of the missionary spirit. I have found that the system of weekly offerings and monthly collections has not operated well. It may answer among those who spend and are spent for the Lord, but it is not very productive otherwise. I intend, after this year, to abolish the system and resort to personal annual pledges, and to regard our contribution as an Epiphany offering.

FROM ANOTHER.—I have been led to change my plan for the present year. Instead of monthly collections, I substituted an

annual subscription. Already I find this plan to succeed much better than the other. Dom. Com., \$147—For. Com., \$258. [N. B. This is a small parish in the country.]

ENCOURAGING FACTS.—*From the Rector of a Church in the Far West.*—Accompanying this you will receive 157 dollars, the amount collected in _____ Church in this place, in behalf of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The collection was made after a sermon by our Bishop, and was to be appropriated to the cause of Missions in this state. We are in the Far West. This is the frontier Church capable of supporting itself. We are almost the boundary between the living and the dead. I might say we are in the midst of thousands, who are without hope and without God in the world. We are a small band, not yet numbering one hundred communicants, and are now endeavoring to build a large house for public worship. While building, we were desirous of having the house, although plain, yet so attractive, that some might be induced to come within the sound of the Gospel, who for years have not visited the house of God. Notwithstanding our attempts at economy, it will cost us about twice the amount intended, viz : \$32,500 instead of \$18,000, beside \$10,000 for the church lot. During the hard times we have experienced some difficulty, but with thankfulness to God we can say that we have not been compelled to discharge the workmen. We have also during the last summer built a small brick house for a parsonage. These things have so engaged our attention and means that we have not been able to introduce any fixed method of collecting for other purposes or places. We have raised about \$600 however, to aid in the erection of a church at one of your missionary stations in this state, and about \$200 to be applied in the same way at another. In the approaching summer we expect to make a vigorous effort in behalf of our college, an institution very much required at this moment. These form our excuses for not forwarding more. We know the destitution of the West, and the great influence she will soon exert for good or evil upon our country, and through her, upon the world. We occupy a spot to which multitudes of persons nominally Christians are rushing, without the Bible, without the priesthood, (sheep without shepherds,) without hope, other than that of gain, and without God. We see them in danger of falling into entire infidelity. Scepticism is much more common in the West than is generally supposed. To us then who live on the frontier, it seems an urgent duty to strengthen the stakes of our Zion.

SCHOOLS IN EGYPT.—*Letter from Mr. Waghorn, a Commercial Agent, dated Cairo, 25th Nov. 1837.*—My letter three months ago stated that the Church Missionary Society Schools in Cairo, were getting on well, since Miss Holiday, (who arrived here about twelve months ago, having completed her Arabic studies,) has taken charge of eighty girls for education. I beg particularly

to point at this as the first female school in Egypt; but I expect ere six months more, something in this way will be put forth by the Pacha, who would do well to instruct his female subjects as well as the males. There are 9,000 boys now at school at Cairo, besides 7,000 at Alexandria, and some at the other large towns of Egypt, in all 27,000.

The annual examination of the Arab boys in the principal public schools of this city ended on the 15th. I had the pleasure of seeing them yesterday, with other Englishmen, when the professor, who had been educated in England, and whose talents and abilities are creditable to any country, explained that the results of the studies of these boys were far beyond any thing that he could have expected from them.—*English Paper.*

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

SPIRIT OF MISSIONS. THE SUBSCRIPTION BECOMES PAYABLE ON DELIVERY OF THE PRESENT NUMBER.

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY.—The joint circular has in a few instances been considered as an appeal for a special effort on behalf of the Funds. Such was not the case. In July last such an appeal was made by the Domestic Committee, and in December by the Foreign Committee. These statements received encouraging attention; the Committees have been secured from present embarrassment, and no other appeal could be now needed. The circular to the Clergy sought to ascertain the degree of interest in the General Missions of the Church, and a reasonable expectation for the current and succeeding years. It is indeed highly desirable that in such a work, all temporary and uncertain aid should give place to systematic and yearly contribution. Even, if here and there, a momentary effort would produce the greater immediate result, yet if general, there is danger of being led into measures but feebly sustained in subsequent years. Replies have already been received from about one sixth of the Clergy, and are of a very encouraging character. Many more, we trust, may yet be received before the meeting of the Board, and more of system be gradually insured.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS.—This is appointed to be held in Boston, at Trinity Church, on the 20th of June. The annual sermon may be expected on the evening of that day, from the Rev. Dr. Johns, of Baltimore, and on the succeeding evening, a missionary meeting, the interest of which may be anticipated from the character of those expected to be

present on such an occasion. The Church at large is requested to remember in its prayers, its Missionary Board. As our missions extend at home and abroad, the Board and its Committees have increasing need of that wisdom which is profitable to direct, and of that charity which is the bond of perfectness; and these we may confidently believe are the fruits of prayer. Most truly does the Prayer to be used at the meeting of Convention apply, in its sentiments, to the Missionary Council of that Convention.

NOTICES.—The Rev. F. R. Hanson, arrived at New-York on the 8th of May, in the Wellington, London packet. For the restoration of health, he ceases all responsible connection with the Committee. His improved health will be matter of thankfulness to his friends, and to the friends of that cause in whose behalf he has spent near two years at Batavia, suffering severely under the climate.

Mr. Byron, assistant to the African Mission, embarked at Baltimore on the 15th May, for Cape Palmas, direct, in the schooner Columbia.

BISHOP KEMPER IN THE SOUTH-WEST.—We are enabled to state that Bishop Kemper was at New-Orleans, La., on the 5th of May, where he was to institute Dr. Wheaton into the Rectorship of Christ Church and administer confirmation the next day. An official report of his visitation of the South-west, will be made to Bishop Otey, in whose behalf the tour was undertaken. It has occupied about four months. Nearly all the parishes in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, have been visited: Eight Churches have been consecrated: Two Presbyters have received their ordination: and confirmation has been held in nearly every parish, visited.

WESTERN INDIANS.—Bishop Kemper is apprehensive that he shall not be able to visit the band of Senecas in the Indian Territory before autumn, having called a convocation of his clergy in Indiana at Evansville, on the 9th instant, and engaged afterward, to visit the region of the upper Mississippi, previous to the General Convention.

It is a pleasing coincidence that the measures which the Committee are pursuing relative to Missions among the Western Indians, are such as the Bishop was about to recommend. He will visit their territory as soon as his other duties permit. We ask

the prayers of the Church, that God would raise up suitable Missionaries and teachers for this Mission to the poor Indian, and guide by His wisdom all the measures adopted for carrying it forward.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Contributions received by the Treasurer of the Committee for Domestic Missions from the 15th of April to the 15th of May.

VERMONT.

Arlington, St. James' Church, Miss Turner, for Bp. Chase, - \$2 00
Rutland, Trinity Church, offerings, \$15; Sunday School, \$5; 20 00— 22 00

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Drewsville, St. Andrew's Church, Sunday School, - - 2 00— 2 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Trinity Church, \$50, for Bishop Chase's use, for Missionary purposes, \$50; for Bishop Kemper's use, for Missionary purposes, \$50, - - - - 150 00
Lenox, Trinity Church, - - - - 2 63
Newburyport, St. Paul's Church, offerings, \$9; Ladies' Circle, \$15, - - - - 24 00
Pittsfield, St. Stephen's Church, offerings, - - - - 32 50— 209 13

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol, St. Michael's Church, Ladies' Society, - - 5 00— 5 00

CONNECTICUT.

Brooklyn, Trinity Church collection, \$20; Mrs. D. Robinson, \$2, 22 00
Guilford, Christ Church, monthly collections, - - 2 16
Huntington, St. Paul's Church, offerings, - - 29 26
Plymouth, St. Peter's Church, offerings, - - 20 00
Pomfret — Church, collection, \$6 41; Sunday School, \$1 79, 8 20
Waterbury, St. John's Church, offerings, - - 28 50
Watertown, Christ Church, - - - - 14 31— 124 43

NEW-YORK.

Ballston Spa, Christ Church, Easter offering of five ladies, - 5 00
Bath — Church, collection, - - - - 6 50
Brooklyn, St. Ann's Church, - - - - 8 00
" St. John's Church, - - - - 31 00
Butternutts, Zion Church, \$11 84; Mr. Amos Palmer, \$5, - 16 84
Duanesburgh, Christ Church, - - - - 20 00
Flushing, St. George's Church, collection, \$63; Sunday School, \$5, - - - - 68 00
Goshen, St. James' Church, an Easter offering, - - 30 00
Hammondsport, — Church, collection, - - 8 50
Homer, Calvary Church, Parish Association, \$5; an Easter offering, \$5, - - - - 10 00
New Rochelle, Trinity Church, offerings, - - 15 00
New-York, Church of the Holy Evan., Missionary meeting, 1 25
" St. Andrew's Church, quarterly contributions, - 20 00
" St. Luke's Church, a member, for Bishop Kemper's Mission, - - - - 2 00
Oswego, Christ Church, offerings, - - - - 20 00
Paris, St. Paul's Church, - - - - 8 00
Plattsburgh, Trinity Church, offerings of a small family, \$5; mite box of Mrs. C. and children, 0 88; Ladies' Soc., \$5; 10 88
Poughkeepsie, Christ Church, collection, - - 20 05
Rochester, St. Luke's Church, Miss Russell, for Bishop Kemper, 0 75; Sunday School, for Sunday Schools in Bishop Kemper's diocese, \$13, - - - - 13 75
Individuals, estate of Sarah Duyckinck, \$5; a mite box, \$8 34, 13 34— 328 11

NEW-JERSEY.

Elizabethtown, St. John's Church, collection, \$5 35; Miss E. Seaman, \$1, - - - - 6 35
Newark, Trinity Church, J. W. H., quarterly, - - 16 67
New Brunswick, Christ Church, Missionary Society, - 35 62— 58 64

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bristol, St. James' Church, Mrs. Ludlum, - - -	5 00	
Chester County, St. Paul's Church, offerings, - - -	1 87	
Philadelphia, Ascension Church, a female communicant, -	2 50	
“ St. Andrew's Church, monthly collections, - - -	16 50	
“ St. Peter's Church, annual collection, - - -	238 00	
Individuals, Miss Ford, \$2 50; a Lady, \$3; Miss W. P. Lewis, half of annual subscription, \$1 50; Mrs. C. F., and Mrs. F. B. B., \$50, - - -	57 00—	320 87

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, St. Paul's Church, collection, - - -	200 00	
Washington, D. C., Christ Church, - - -	34 50—	234 50

VIRGINIA.

Albemarle County, Christ Church, collection, - - -	11 50	
Berkeley County, Narbonne Parish, Ladies' Society, - - -	5 00	
Fredericksburgh, St. George's Church, John Gray, Esq., -	100 00	
Kanawha County, Charlestown, Christ Church, offerings, -	17 00	
Norfolk, Christ Church, offerings, - - -	158 50—	292 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Beaufort, St. Helena Church, for the south west, - - -	75 06	
Charleston, St. Michael's Church, Missionary Association, -	37 50	
“ St. Paul's Church, \$20 25; Mission to Florida Indians, \$2 50; pledge of Rev. C. Hanckel, \$25, -	48 75	
“ St. Philip's Church, \$70; Miss. Ass., \$283 62, -	353 62	
“ St. Peter's Church, offering, for Beaton, Alabama, \$101 03; four Ladies, \$45; - - -	146 03	
“ St. Stephen's Chapel, - - -	21 50	
“ Monthly Missionary Lecture, - - -	69 37	
Cheraw, St. David's Church, - - -	11 00	
Columbia, Trinity Church, - - -	45 00	
Edisto, Trinity Church, offerings, \$33; Rev. C. E. Leverett, \$20; Miss C. E. Leverett, \$16, - - -	69 00	
Greenville, Christ Church, offerings, \$37 50; Rev. C. C. Pinckney, \$12 50, - - -	50 00	
Pendleton, St. Paul's Church, offerings, - - -	90 50	
Prince William Parish, Mrs. William Haywood, - - -	25 00	
St. Luke's Parish, - - -	21 75	
Society Hill, Trinity Church, - - -	10 00	
Waccamaw, All Saints' Church, - - -	65 00	
Individuals, Mr. Francis M. Weston, \$50; an unknown person, \$5; W. H. Robins, \$50; an unknown person \$2; proceeds of first bale of cotton, \$30, - - -	137 00—	1276 08

OHIO.

Boston, Bethel Church, Christmas collection, - - -	10 00—	10 00
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INDIANA.

Indianapolis, St. Paul's Church, Lent offerings, for Indiana, -	25 00—	25 00
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ILLINOIS.

Chicago, St. James' Church, contributions, - - -	40 00	
Tremont, Christ Church, - - -	10 00—	50 00

Total receipts, \$2957 76

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following donations, from 15th April to 15th May, 1838.

VERMONT.

St. Albans, Union Church, Sewing Society, - - -	\$8 00	
Rutland, Trinity Church, Monthly collection, - - -	15 00	
“ Sunday School, - - -	5 00—	28 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lenox, Trinity Church, - - -	2 62	
Newburyport, St. Paul's Church, Richmond Sewing Circle for Greece, 84 00		
Offerings, 1 00—	85 00	

Pittsfield, St. Stephen's Church,	-	-	32 50	
E. A. Newton,	-	-	250 00—	282 50— 370 12

RHODE-ISLAND.

Bristol, St. Michael's Church, Ladies, for China,	-	-	30 00	
A friend to Foreign Missions,	-	-	10 00	
Several Ladies for general purposes,	-	-	5 00	
Greece,	-	-	1 50—	46 50
Warren, St. Mark's Church, Offerings, general purposes,	-	-	6 60	
Africa,	-	-	1 00—	7 60— 54 10

CONNECTICUT.

Bethlem, Christ's Church, offerings,	-	-	6 50	
Bridgeport, St. John's Church, do	-	-	18 00	
Guildford, Christ's Church, Missionary Offerings,	-	-	56	
New-Haven, Trinity Church, a Sunday Scholar,	-	-	1 00	
Northfield, Trinity Church, offerings,	-	-	3 50	
Plymouth, St. Peter's, do (one half)	-	-	20 00	
Stratford, Christ's Church, Monthly Concert,	-	-	21 00	
Penny a week Society,	-	-	9 00—	30 00
Watertown, Christ's Church, offerings, (one half)	-	-	50 00—	129 56

NEW-YORK.

Brooklyn, St. Ann's Church, collection, &c., for general purposes,	-	-	762 19	
Syra,	-	-	5 00	
Teachers and pupils of Sunday School No. 1 for school at Athens,	-	-	114 81	
Do. No. 2 for Africa, 17; Greece 1,	-	-	18 00—	900 00
Butternuts, Zion Church, collection,	-	-	10 23	
Amos Palmer,	-	-	5 00—	15 23
Homer, Cavalry Church, Africa,	-	-	5 00	
Goshen, St. John's Church, Easter Offerings,	-	-	20 00	
New-York, Church of Epiphany, Offerings on Good Friday,	-	-	10 00	
A member of St. Luke's Church, for Africa,	-	-	2 00	
Further Legacy of Sarah Duyckinck,	-	-	5 00—	7 00
Oswego, Christ's Church, offerings, (one half)	-	-	15 00	
Paris, Oneida County, St. Paul's Church,	-	-	4 00	
Plattsburg, Trinity Ch., Ladies' Benevolent Society, (half)	-	-	5 00	
Children, for Greece,	-	-	2 00	
Mite Box of Mrs. C. B. and Children,	-	-	87	7 87
Rochester, St. Luke's Church,	-	-	100 00—	1084 10

NEW-JERSEY.

Elizabethtown, St. John's Church,	-	-	7 34	
Eliza Seaman,	-	-	1 00	— 8 34
Newark, Trinity Ch., J. W. H., one third of quarterly subs.,	-	-	8 33—	16 67

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bristol, Mrs. Ludlam,	-	-	10 00	
Chester Co., John Paul, Family Offerings, one half,	-	-	1 87	
Philadelphia, St. Andrew's Ch., pledge for Persia, 1838, (in part)	-	-	900 00	
St. Peter's Church, parish collections, 1838,	-	-	155 00	
A friend, 3; a female of Ch. of Ascension, 2 50	-	-		
Miss Ford, half of 5—2 50; Miss P. W. Lewis, 1 50; Mrs. C. F. and Mrs. S. B. B., 100 (one half), 50,	-	-	59 50—	1126 37

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, St. Andrew's Ch., M. collection, Dec. to April, for	-	-		
Africa,	-	-	25 12	
A parishioner,	-	-	10 00	
Miss E. Reynolds,	-	-	5 00—	40 12
St. Peter's Church, China,	-	-	20 00	
Greece,	-	-	194 62	
Africa,	-	-	194 63	
Do.	-	-	11 00	
Syra,	-	-	40 00—	
Juv. Miss. Ass. of Female Sunday schools,	-	-	25 00	
for Greek schools,	-	-	15 00	
Do. Male Sunday schools do.	-	-	2 00—	502 25— 542 37
J. W. Biscoe, for Africa,	-	-		

VIRGINIA.

Charlestown, Kanawha Co., Christ's Ch., Offerings for			
January, (one half)	9 50		
St. Mark's Parish, (one half)	7 50—	17 00	
Hampton, St. John's, a few Female Friends,	-	2 50	
Narbonne Parish, Berkeley Co., Ladies' Sewing Society,	-	15 00	
Norfolk, Christ's Church, Offerings, 1833. (in part)	-	158 50	
Old Point, Centurion Church, Offerings,	13 38		
A soldier returned from Florida,	2 50—	15 88—	208 88

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Beaufort, St. Helena Ch., Greece, 65; Persia, 38 50; Africa,			
48 37; China, 46 75,	198 62		
General,	62 50—	261 12	
Charleston, St. Michael's Ch., Miss. Association,	12 50		
Missionary Offerings, (one fourth,)	85 94—	98 44	
St. Paul's Ch., offerings, general purposes,	-	21 25	
St. Peter's Ch., pledge for China, Rev. Dr.			
Boone's salary, 1833,	1000 00		
Working Society, for Africa,	280 00		
Offerings, general purposes, 52 53; Africa,			
1; China, 65,	54 18		
Person unknown, to redeem a girl at the			
African mission,	20 00		
A Lady,	10 00—	1364 18	
St. Philip's Church,	30 00		
Missionary Association, China,	1 75		
General purposes,	20 37		
Do.	4 75—	56 87	
St. Stephen's Church, Mon. Miss. Lecture,			
(one fourth,)	7 87		
Do.	15 25		
Collections, general purposes,	21 25		
China,	50		
Female Bible class,	40 00		
Person unknown,	5 00—	89 87	
Cheraw, St. David's Church,	11 00		
W. H. Robins,	50 00—	61 00	
Columbia, Trinity Church, Africa, \$10; Crete, \$5; China, \$3,			
general purposes, \$73,		91 00	
A Christmas present from two families, by Rev. S.			
Elliot, Jr.,		243 00	
Edisto, Trinity Church, offerings,	16 00		
Rev. C. E. Leverett, for Greece,	10 00		
Mrs. C. E. Leverett, Africa,	5 00—	31 00	
Greenville, Christ Church,	37 50		
Rev. C. C. Pinckney,	12 50—	50 00	
Hilton Head, Zion Chapel,	12 81		
do 1837, (received from Rev. W. J.			
Boone,)	12 31—	25 12	
Pendleton, St. Paul's Fem. Miss. Ass., for Texas,	-	63 50	
Prince William Parish, Church offerings, (one fourth)	-	31 50	
St. Luke's Parish,	18 25		
	14 19		
(Received from Rev. W. J. Boone,)	13 69—	46 13	
Society Hill, Trinity Church,	-	10 00	
Waccamaw, All Saints' do.	-	5 00	
Walterborough, Savings of four children, for China,	-	3 25	
Wateree, Rev. N. B. Scriven, Africa, \$10 33; general purposes,			
\$19 67,		30 00—	2582 23

OHIO.

Circleville, St. Philip's Church, Fem. Miss. Soc.,	-	10 50	
Harcourt Parish, Syra,	-	4	
General purposes,	36—	40 00—	50 50

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, St. James' Church,	-	5 00—	5 00
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Total, \$6197 90